A DISH FOR THE HUNGRY.

From the National Advocate.

LARGE POTATOE.—A potatoe, of the long red kind, weighing three pounds and twelve ounces, was raised in Woodbury, Connecticut, the present season, by Mr. Benjamin Andrews. A radish measuring 23 inches in circumference, was raised in a garden in this town.

We have often thought of preparing a dish of remarkable potatoes, wonderful apples, ambitious pumpkins, Napoleon squashes, and Julius Cæsar beets, with which to regale our readers. It is but proper that our city readers should know what the pumpkins, &c. have been doing in the country last summer. The Jackson men have issued new papers, but no journal has yet been started to record the glories of squashes. After a potatoe and a radish, comes a thundering beet.

A TURNIP BEET, which was raised by Mr. William Mansfield, near New Haven, and may now be seen at his store in Fleet street, measures two feet and one inch round—weight 13 pounds and 15 ounces.

There's for you. But the editor ought to have given us a description of the many housewives, old maids, &c who flocked to the store and held up their hands in wonder. Well, what next?

AN APPLE.—A gentleman of this city (New Haven) informs us that he has in his possession, an apple weighing 25½ ounces, and measuring 16 inches in circumference; it is nearly globular.

This apple would make a pie for a whole family, cook maid and all, but as New Haven is a place of learning, and the apple globular, perhaps they may pickle it, make it a globe, and study geometry on its surface. "To what strange uses, &c." But this is not all. Here is a new way of telling an old story.

Mr. Editor—There seems to be so much interest taken in giving statements of large apples, prolific pumpkins, &c. that I have taken the liberty to mention a large potatoe raised by Mr. Benjamin Andrews, of Woodbury, Connecticut. It is of the Merino kind, and weighs three pounds and twelve ounces.

This is the same potatoe with which we began our dish. It is cooked over again, called a Merino, and sent to another editor as a communication. In a short time our worthy country friends will have the Eclipse turnips, Sir Henry potatoes, Merino beets, &c. There is nothing like a good classification. Well, let us go on.

ÆRIAL PUMPKIN.—As you have taken the pains to mention many extraordinary productions lately in your paper, I should be pleased to have you notice a curiosity lately observed in Hampden, Conn. A pumpkin vine it seems had become discontented with its proper sphere, and had climbed up the side of a barn to the ridge, which might be 30 feet, where was suspended a fine yellow pumpkin; it will probably take its flight in about two weeks for thanksgiving.

Better still. A vine climbing up to heaven on the side of a barn, and the pumpkin taking a flight to Thanksgiving, as Noah's dove did from the Ark, are truly new and highly ideas. This article was taken also from a New Haven paper, and the story must have come through the brains of some of the Connecticut poets or pedlars. But Connecticut must not have all the glory. Make way for Virginia.

MAMMOTH CYMLIN.—A cymlin (or squash) was raised by Mr. Taylor Foulkes of this county, weighing 88 pounds and measuring 6 feet in circumference. It grew on a plant patch, and is of the winter species. It is now exhibiting at this place. Halifax, C. H. (Va.) Oct. 15.

There's the "old dominion" for you; if they cannot give the nation more Presidents, they intend to try their luck in squashes. But think ye the noble Virginians would call it by the vulgar name of squash? By no means a *cymlin* they call it for the sake of the sound. Well, after travelling over the different States to give our readers one good substantial dish, we ought to serve them up with something from our good State of New York. So here comes it from Westchester in our neighborhood.

EXTRAORDINARY EXUBERANCE.—We are informed that Mr. John Lains, of somers, has raised in his garden this season, from a single pumpkin seed, fifty pumpkins, weighing one thousand pounds, on a vine measuring 1 650 feet! Let the annals of Pumpkin growth in our country outstretch this fact if they can; and, in the mean time, we add that standing toast of uncle Ichabod—"Old Westchester forever."

And so he is, "Old Westchester forever!" In our lively, active State, there is no doubt but we have squashes and apples, and turnips, and beets, &c. to rival or outstrip all our sisters. Only observe, moreover, how the Westchester editor issues his "extraordinary" to the world. It is quite in the style of New York. He announces a pumpkin as we would a Macready or a Kean, an opening of a Bull's Head, or a baptizing of a Havre packet. Farewell.

Counterfeit $ and $10 notes, of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, are in circulation. The signatures well executed—the paper and engraving bad.

From the U. S. Gazette, Nov. 7.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Lewis, captain Macey, from Havre, the editors of the New York papers have received Paris dates to the 28th, and London to the 25th Sept. inclusive. We are indebted to the Daily Advertiser, of yesterday, for the following items of intelligence:

The Persians are said to have invaded the frontiers of Russia with a powerful army from Georgia, and Russian troops have marched from the Crimea. 35,000 men are also ready to cross the Pruth, and 100,000 more are on their way. The boundary line is ill defined—having neither river, mountain, forest nor city; and it is suspected by some that Russia makes pretence of an aggression for an excuse to advance her line from Gomeri to Araxe, and bring it up with that of Turkey, thus being able to invade Erzeroum and Trebizond.

The troops at Alexandria, to embark for the Morea, amounted to 8 or 9000; but the Viceroy has informed the Porte that he has not the funds to undertake another expedition; and such frightful stories are told by those who have returned from Greece, that 4,000 have deserted.

Russia.—A manifesto was published at Petersburg, the 9th August, in which Nicholas says, that in the rules prescribed by the Emperor Paul in 1797, several principles were established concerning the succession, by which it is reserved to the reigning emperor, in case of his death, or the minority of his successor, to appoint a regent, and to name his tutor. In conformity with this, and under the benediction of his "very dear mother," and with the consent of Constantine, he institutes, in case of his decease, the Grand Duke Michael chief of the government during the minority of Alexander, the rightful successor. The son of Nicholas will be next to Alexander.

The negociations at Ackerman have been suddenly suspended, in consequence of the Turks attempting to prolong them. Gen. Yermaloff has been ordered to oppose the Persian army, said to be 80,000 strong; and the army of the Pruth is kept in readiness to march. The Coronation of the Emperor as King of Poland, it is supposed, will therefore be postponed.

Turkey.—A great fire broke out at Constantinople on the 31st of August, just at the time appointed for restoring the standard of the prophet to the mosque. It extended from the garden gate to the mosques of the Sultans Amurat and Bajozet, thence along the walls of the seraglio to the sea of Marmora, taking in its routes many palaces of the great, containing immense riches, and markets. The sultan opened the seraglio gates to allow the poor to save what they could. The troops were under arms. It is said the fire was set by the discontented Bustanghis. The sultan will have to open his treasures. This fire is to have been foretold as the precursor of a reaction of the late revolution.

Consternation still prevailed in the city Sept. 3d, and the sultan was in a critical situation. Flakes of fire were falling upon the seraglio, the gates of which were opened to all the fugitives who had favoured the reformation. Several thousand houses are supposed to have been destroyed. The people oppose the measures taken to extinguish the fire, and it breaks out in new places. They regard it as a punishment from heaven for the late destruction of the Jannissaries. Many men are said to have perished. The Grand Vizier's palace has been burnt.

Letters from Rome of the 3d September, state, that an Algerine squadron had made a descent on the Pope's dominions, a few leagues from Rome, and carried off twenty men and eight women. On the 14th August, a French government packet, bound to Toulon, was overhauled, after having had two shots fired at her, one of which passed between the masts. Her papers were examined, and her cabins and hold ransacked in search of Greeks! The boarding officer boasted of their having sunk one Greek vessel, after having massacred her crew!

Maryland Law of Public Instruction.—We have not been able to ascertain fully the vote in each county, on the law providing a system of free schools, for the State of Maryland, which the Legislature of that State, at its last session, directed to be submitted to the People at the ensuing elections, for their approval or rejection.—The following counties, we believe have sanctioned the law, viz Talbot, Queen Ann, Kent, Caroline, Harford, Baltimore, (county and city) Anne Arundel, Annapolis city, St. Mary's, Montgomery and Frederick. The following have rejected it: Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Allegheny. The remaining five counties we are not certain about, but hope they have approved the law. How any portion of a free community could oppose a plan which would so essentially tend to promote the happiness of the People, and elevate the character of the State, we cannot comprehend; especially after the lights which experience has shed on the subject in another portion of our Union. We sincerely trust, that, by the period of the next elections, the public sentiment will become unanimous in favor of the law.—*Nat. Int.*

We are glad to perceive that the African Colonization Scheme gains an increasing interest in the breast of the American Public; an interest which cannot fail to spread more rapidly, and fix itself more deeply, when we perceive that the dealers in slaves on the Coast of Africa threaten to make common cause against a Settlement which interrupts the usual channel of their ill-gotten gain.—It is impossible not to feel, on this account, a livelier sympathy for the people of Liberia. Auxiliary societies in different parts of our country are daily springing up in aid of the Parent Association. We observe that one has just been established at Meadville, in Pennsylvania, of which Stephen Barlow has been chosen President, and which enumerates among its other officers the most respectable names of that neighborhood. A highly respectable Society is also at length about to be formed at Philadelphia, from which important aid and countenance is expected.—*Nat. Int.*

The public mind is highly excited on the subject of the Greek Ships recently built at New York. H. D. Sedgwick has appeared before the public in a pamphlet, against those who had the management of building the Ships, and the Arbitrators who decided that their charges should be paid. Mr. Costevallos, the Greek Agent, has also appeared in a pamphlet on the same side; and Mr. Platt, formerly Judge Platt, one of the Arbitrators, has replied. From the whole, it appears that G. G. & S. Howland, and Le Roy, Bayard & Co. merchants of New York, undertook to build these ships—that they cost $250,000 more than they ought; though built of common oak, they cost more than the Brandywine, which is of live oak—that the House charged commissions to the amount of 40,000 dollars each on their disbursements—that 25,000 dollars were allowed to two ship carpenters for their superintendance and the ground on which to build them—more than the fee simple of the ground was worth twice over—that Capt. Chauncey of the Navy was allowed $11,500 for superintendance; that Judge Platt and two others allowed these and other enormous charges, and then charged 1,500 each as Arbitrators. One ship had to be sold to get the other off—Greece has suffered beyond expression by the delay. We shall, when the smoke clears away, give a more clear, full and perfect account of the matter.

Val. Rec.

YORK, Nov. 7.

York Bank.—One hundred shares of stock in this institution were sold on Friday last, at public auction, at an advance of *fifteen per cent.* above par. This price, together with the large number of persons who were eager to purchase, is evidence of the confidence reposed by the public in the stability of our Bank, and is the effect of the judicious management of its concerns for which it has been, and is, distinguished.

Rec.

Wolf Hunt.—On Wednesday evening last a few young men assembled at the White Oak Bottom, to try the experiment of decoying wolves with a composition of assafœtida. They greased a sheepskin with tallow, and applied the composition—this they hauled after them from where they supposed the wolves to be, to a scaffold where they intended to lay with their guns. Scarcely had they reached the scaffold, when a wolf was observed on their trail, but perceiving his enemy, stopped and commenced a howl in which he was immediately joined by (it is confidently asserted) from forty to sixty. Owing to the height of the grass in which a lurking foe might have seized and overpowered them, and the paucity of their number, our party did not venture an attack, but were detained in the breach less expectation of their scaffold being gnawed down, an circular witnesses of the howling of these ravenous animals, until the morning sun had dissipated their fears.

Western Star.

READING, Oct. 31.

The Canal.—Scarcely had the water been re-admitted into the Canal, after repairing the breach in the embankment mentioned in the paper of last week before last, which another break, or rather a rent, was discovered below Kissinger's Bridge, about one and a half miles above this Borough.—Here, (we are informed,) the water found a chasm about 40 feet deep, into which it poured, running from thence nearly a quarter of a mile under ground, to the river Schuylkill. Prompt measures were immediately taken to fill up the hole, and hopes were entertained that it would be accomplished by to-day. But we are informed, that there is *yet another* large break in the embankment, some distance above Rodearmel's dam, near Duncan's Rock. Whether an attempt has yet been made to repair the latter, we do not know, but presume there has. There are about 100 boats lying in the Canal above, principally laden with coal, whose owners are undoubtedly much disheartened at these disasters. It is the opinion of many, that such is the very unfavorable nature of the ground upon which this section of the Canal has been located, that the Company will be ultimately compelled to change its course. Certain it is, that it has already cost an immense sum of money, merely in repairs, and we believe considerably more than the repairs done to all the other parts of the Canal put together.

Northern Canal.—When the great Erie Canal was commenced, the project of the Northern Canal was opposed; that is, it was considered prudent by many, not to attempt both at the same time, and we were particularly anxious not to have either done, from the well grounded apprehensions, as we conceived, that the state could not afford the cost. Time, which is the best test of things, has shown that we were in error in relation to both canals. In a recent northern paper, we learn that by a report recently made by the Collector of tolls on the Northern Canal, that before the completion of it, there were only about twenty vessels employed on the lake. Now there are not less than *two hundred and eighteen*, the tonnage of which is about 12,000. The amount of tolls received at Whitehall during this season, will be over $44,000. This is truly a profitable concern, and must be of incalculable advantage to those in the immediate neighborhood. There is abundance of the best of iron ore on the borders of the lake, from which a great quantity of iron is made every year. This can be transported to New York city for five dollars or less per ton, a distance of nearly three hundred miles. It is a curious fact that to Lake Champlain the owners of vessels "navigating the high seas," send for their anchors, or for iron to make them.

So far as to the increasing benefit of the Northern Canal. With respect to the Western Canal, we learn that the tolls this summer, will exceed a half a million after paying expenses of repairs. It is gratifying to contemplate the increasing confidence reposed in the great state of New York.—Our Canal stocks are selling at a high advance, in London and in this city, and investments are constantly making in Canal stocks. This encourages the state to go on with rational projects of improvement, and as long as we can calculate on an interest on our investments, so long roads and canals may be authorized.

Noah's Enq.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Oct. 29.

Wheat.—In the course of last Wednesday there was no less than *twenty three hundred bushels* of Wheat purchased and received at the Phœnix Mills, owned by Mathew Brown & Co. The whole of this purchase, with the exception of about 40 bushels, was paid for at the rate of 5s. 6d. per bushel. At present, there are eight flour mills in operation on the banks of the Genessee river, within the precincts of this village—at many of which perhaps an equal quantity of wheat is frequently received in a single day. An extensive flour mill has been erected at the west end of the aqueduct in this village, and will soon be put in operation. It belongs to Shelmire & Comens.

In addition to the establishments alluded to, there is another mill, comparatively new, on the Genessee, at the village of Clyde, owned by E. B. & O. Strong.

Such facts like these, and many others, evince the prosperity of our neighborhood, and the quantity of business done in it.

Daily Adv.

It is positively predicted in most of the Paris journals, that the new Portuguese Constitution will not permit the absolute monarchy of Ferdinand VII to survive for two years longer.

The Richmond Enquirer mentions a rumor that the revenue of the present year is calculated to fall short two or three millions in the imposts. If the rumor should ultimately be found correct, we hope government will profit by the lesson, and instead of greatly extending its expenditures with every increase of revenue, wait to see if that increase be permanent. Congress so far forgot this principle, that, at its last session, it made appropriations to the amount of *three millions* more than was advised by the chief officer of the Treasury.

Phil. Gaz.

A man who was at work on the steeple of a meeting house at Charlton, Me. a few days since, fell upon the roof of the building a distance of *forty six feet*, with such force that it broke three rafters, and settled in the place where he fell so much as to prevent his sliding from the roof. What is very remarkable, no bones were broken, and in a few days he was so far recovered from his fall as to be in this town attending to business.

Worcester Paper.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The installation of the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York.—On Thursday last, Dr. Dubois, late the principal of the seminary at Emmittsburg, Md. who has been appointed Bishop of New York by the See of Rome, arrived in this city from Baltimore, where his consecration to the episcopal office had been celebrated last Sunday week. On Sunday last his installation took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral of this city, before a very numerous congregation. At the usual hour Bishop Dubois entered the church, arrayed in the vestments of his sacred office, and took his seat in the episcopal chair on the right of the altar. The Very Rev. John Powers then ascended the pulpit, and in a neat and appropriate address acquainted the congregation with the appointment of Bishop Dubois. Descending from the pulpit, Mr. Powers resigned into the hands of the Bishop the power of Vicar General, which he has exercised for the last two years with so much honor to himself, to the interests of religion, and to the satisfaction of the Catholic community of New York. The Bishop then ascended the pulpit and delivered an address, which was characterised by great piety, affection for his flock, and zeal for the cause of religion. He expressed his pleasure with the reception he had met with on his arrival in New York, and that his utmost endeavors would be directed to the preservation of that harmony and union which now bound together the Catholic clergy and the Catholic congregations of this diocese.

After this feeling and pious address, the Bishop celebrated high mass with the usual solemnities of the Catholic religion. We understand that Bishop Dubois, who is a native of France, has resided seventeen years in the United States. He is the founder of the College at Emmittsburg. His piety, his learning, and the amiableness of his character, have created on his behalf the most sincere and enthusiastic regard. His elevation to his present high office is an evidence of that regard, no less than a proof of the discernment exercised in the choice which has thus been made by the See of Rome.

Another Steam boat Accident.—A few days since the steamboats Pioneer and Niagara, ran foul of each other on Lake Erie. Both boats sustained considerable injury, but the Pioneer the most serious. It is stated that a lady, who was a passenger on board the latter boat, had a limb broken, and a gentleman his hand severely crushed.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 4.

We regret to learn that the new Presbyterian Meeting House at Alexandria was prostrated by a heavy storm of wind on Sunday night last, the two gable ends having been entirely blown down, and but 18 inches of the side walls left remaining. At the same time, a brick house, belonging to Mr. Conrod Bucher, and of which the walls were entirely finished and ready to receive the roof, suffered considerably from the storm, great part of the walls being destroyed—we understand that the damages are rapidly repairing.

The trial of the persons who destroyed the printing office of the Colonial Advocate, at York, Upper Canada, in June last, came on on the 18th Oct. at the York Assizes, before Chief Justice Campbell, and a special jury. After a trial of considerable length, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of £25 ($100) damages—sufficient, we should suppose, to replace the apparatus, and remunerate the proprietor for the loss of his time since the outrage.

N. Y. Amer.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The amount of toll received by the collector at Rochester, N. Y. during the month of October, was seven thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars.

The Parterre.

"UTILE—DULCE."

From the Charleston City Gazette.

WOMAN.

"*Daughter of God & Man.*"—Milton.

There is a language of the heart
That mocks at learning's studied art,
There is an utterance of the soul
That laughs at scholarship's control;
Breathes forth in verse a living thought,
With feeling, love, and nature fraught;
Woman's the theme: and who would e'er require
One borrow'd string to animate his lyre?

There is a witchery that lies
Within the sunshine of her eyes,
More potent than the magic spell
Of talisman, or fairy dell,
Who has not felt her very name
Inspire his heart and thrill his frame?
Idolatry! the frowning world may cry;
But who has not loved nor felt the ecstacy?

O! who has ever in that hour
When Woman's love and Woman's power
Have twined their influence round his heart,
Felt not that Woman can impart
But smile—or glance—or smothered sigh,
A world of bliss and constancy?
Priestess of Love! how oft thou'rt left to mourn
Man's perfidy—forsaken and forlorn.

There is a vigil in the sky
That marks the villain's perjury;
How can he hope to be forgiven
Who breaks on earth his vow to Heaven?
He wedded in this world may be,
But Hell, like his inconstancy,
Will echoing yell the oath that fires his breath,
And brand it in the registry of death.

Pleasure's a poor and gaudy toy,
A forgery on solid joy,
A gilded chain that drags the slave
Helpless and childless to the grave;
The haunted Libertine who lies
Without one hand to close his eyes,
Sighs to the passing breeze his dying groan,
Companionless—unwedded and alone.

Man has a wandering heart—his soul
Spurns fetters, slavery and control—
To-day he climbs the snow clad steep,
To-morrow ploughs the foamy deep—
And now he roams by mountain side,
Without a friend, without a guide,
Till Woman bids his wayward steps to cease,
And turns his Arab thoughts to home and peace.

Woman! companion of my life,
Less loved when maiden than when wife;
How fondly do I sing to thee,
Of wedded love and constancy.
Dear mother of my child, I trace
Thy emblem in her artless face—
I clasp the lisping babe, receive a kiss,
And feel a father's love—a father's bliss.

'Tis Woman's voice in accents low;
That hushes first the infant's woe;
'Tis Woman's fond maternal arms
That shield her boy from vain alarms;
Uprear him in a world of cares,
And save him from its countless snares.
Nurse of mankind! I fondly view in thee
The watchful guardian of our infancy.

Now would I Woman's paramount sing—
O 'tis a pure undying thing!
The dew that gems the blossomed thorn
Shines brightest in the sunny morn;
But faithful Woman can bestow
A light to gild the night of woe!
Her love, like moon-beam on a stormy sea,
Sheds o'er our cares its own serenity.

I've found the world a faithless thing;
Man's friendship weak and perishing.
Man's friendship?—'Tis the ocean's spray;
The froth that rude winds sweep away!
You ask where constancy can rest;
—Go, find it in a Woman's breast!
I would not give one fair, loved friend I boast,
For all the wealth of India's golden coast!

When pale disease, with all her train,
Fevers the blood and fires the brain,
'Tis Woman's sympathetic art
Quells the wild throbbings of the heart,
The mortal pang, the burning sigh,
In nature's latest agony!
O fair physician! thou art ever near,
With oil and wine the drooping frame to cheer.

I ask not, on the bed of death,
Proud MAN to watch my fleeting breath;
Let WOMAN's prayer embalm the hour!
For Oh, it has a soothing power,
To calm the awful struggle here,
To brighten hope and banish fear;
To raise new prospects of a land on high,
Where Death is swallow'd up in Victory!

We make the following extracts from section 7th of "Notes on Kentucky," now publishing in the Lexington Gazette.

In the month of October, 1779, as two keel-boats were descending the Ohio river, some small distance above the mouth of Licking, the men on board discovered Indians standing on a sand bar on the south side of the river, and a canoe coming across to them with three or four in it. Capt Rogers, who commanded the boats, ordered the men to land and make their boats fast to the same shore near which they were, which was immediately done, when the party, consisting of about 70, marched through the woods up until opposite to the sand bar where they had seen the Indians, with the expectation of killing or taking the whole, or driving them into the river, believing they were undiscovered by the Indians, and that their number did not exceed 12 or 15. When Rogers and his party turned towards the river, the Indians, who were fully apprised of their motions, and from which they judged of their intentions, had so secreted themselves in the bushes, that Rogers' party were within a few paces of them before they discovered them, upon which the Indians, to the amount of several hundreds, rose and poured on them a deadly fire. All who were not killed or disabled by this tremendous fire, made a precipitate retreat, and aimed to get to their boats; but the Indians pressed them so close, that many of them were at the boats as soon as the whites were, and several whites were tomahawked in the attempt to get on board. Before the Indians got so close as to prevent it, one of the boats, with five men on board, got loose and pushed off into the river, and soon floated out of the reach of the Indians, who were busily engaged with the other, and thereby escaped. Rogers himself was killed, and the whole of his party, consisting of 60 or 70, either killed or taken, except 7. Among those who were taken prisoners, were Col. John Campbell, and Maj. Abraham Chaplin.

The following most singular circumstance attended this defeat. A man, whose name was Robert Benham, was wounded through the hips, in such manner, as to render him unable to walk; he crawled into the brush of a fallen tree, taking his rifle with him—and so secreted himself, that the Indians passed him unnoticed. He lay concealed two days without a mouthful of sustenance, when a racoon came near him, and he shot it. Immediately after his gun fired, he heard somebody call—but suspecting it was Indians, he reloaded his gun, determined to sell his life dear; by the time his gun was charged, he heard the voice again very near, and calling in plain English, "whoever you are, I beg you will answer me, for I am in the utmost distress." Upon this Benham answered him, and immediately appeared John Watson, one of his unfortunate companions, with both his arms broken; mutual congratulations were exchanged, when Benham pointed to the racoon where it lay, and directed Watson to kick it to him with his feet, which he accordingly did. Having good use of both his hands, Benham was able to skin and prepare the racoon for the spit as well as to procure fire, whilst John Watson having the full use of his feet, could with them drag pieces of broken wood to Benham, who could make fire and cook the meat. Before the racoon was eaten up, a flock of wild turkeys came in view; Benham directed John Watson to go round them and induce them to come near him, which was done, by which means he killed a large turkey. Happily, the weather was mild, and the man with broken arms could wade into Licking river, near which they lay, so deep into the water as to stoop down and drink; but Benham, unable to move from the spot where he lay, was likely to die of thirst; when this project occurred to John Watson; he desired Benham to put his hat in his mouth in such manner, as that the hollow part of the crown should be upwards, which was done, and he went into the river & filled it by stooping down, and by that means furnished his friend with water. Benham dressed and splintered up the broken arms of John Watson, as well as dressed his own wounds—to enable him to do which, he tore up both their shirts.—They remained in this situation fifteen days, whilst their wounds healed very fast! insomuch, that with the use of a crutch, Benham began to be able to move a little, during which time he killed plenty of game to support them, whilst John Watson was able to bring wood with his feet and water with the aid of the hat. About four weeks after they were wounded, Benham and his companion went to the Ohio river at the mouth of Licking and about a mile from where they were wounded, and from whence they were taken by a boat descending the river, which they hailed, and were taken on board.

INTERESTING FACT.

The following interesting fact of a young Indian Chief of the Pawnee nation, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, who was on a visit to Washington, in the winter of 1824, is extracted from a letter of the Rev'd Richard Reese, to the editor of the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

This young warrior, of fine size, figure and countenance, is now about 25 years old. At the age of 21 his heroic deeds had acquired for him in his nation the rank of *the bravest of the brave*." The savage practice of torturing and burning to death their prisoners existed in this nation. An unfortunate female, taken in war of the Padues nation, was destined to this horrible death. The fatal hour had arrived; the trembling victim, far from her home and her friends, was fastened to the stake; the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plain, to witness the awful scene. Just when the wood was about to be kindled, and the spectators were on the tiptoe of expectation, the young warrior, who sat composedly among the chiefs, having before prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd, loosed the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed towards the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude dumb and nerveless, with amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as an act of the Great Spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly returned to their village. The released captive was accompanied through the wilderness toward her home, till she was out of danger. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of her journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was the respect entertained for him, that no inquiry was made into his conduct; no censure was passed on it; and since this transaction, no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any other of the Pawnee tribes.—Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause!

On the publication of this anecdote at Washington, the young ladies of Miss White's Seminary, in that city, presented this brave and humane Indian with a handsome silver medal, on which was engraven an appropriate inscription, accompanied by an address, of which the following is the close:—"Brother, accept this token of our esteem; always wear it for our sake; and when you have again the power to save a poor woman from death and torture, think of this, and of us, and fly to her rescue."

THE THISTLE.

"Thistles shall it bring forth unto thee," said God when he cursed the Ground for the sake of rebellious man—Gen. iii. 18.

In this curse there is much more implied than generally appears. The amazing fertility of some of the most common thistles, renders them the most prominent instrument for the fulfilment of this promise against man. Thistles multiply enormously; a species called *Carolina Silvestris* bears ordinarily, from 20 to 40 heads, each containing from 100 to 150 seeds. Another species called the *Acanthum Vulgare*, produces above 100 heads, each containing from 3 to 400 seeds. Suppose we say that these thistles produce at a medium only 80 heads, and that each contains only 300 seeds; the first crop from these would amount to 24,000. Let these be sown, and their crop will amount to 576 millions. Sow these and their produce will be 13,824,000,000,000, or thirteen billions, eight hundred and twenty four millions; and a single crop from these, which is only the third year's growth, would amount to 331,776,000,000,000,000, or three hundred and thirty one thousand, seven hundred and seventy six billions; and the fourth year's growth would amount to 7,269,624,000,000,000,000, or seven thousand nine hundred and sixty two trillions, six hundred and twenty four thousand billions. A progeny more than sufficient to stock, not only the surface of the whole earth, but all the planets in the solar system, so that no other plant or vegetable could possibly grow, allowing but the space of one square foot for each plant.

Clarke's Commentary.

Comfort of a clean Shirt.—The late sergeant Hall, of eccentric memory, was once invited to spend some days in the country with Lord Erskine. His wife who knew his characteristic negligence, advised him *(inter alia)* to put on a clean shirt every morning. "For this purpose," said she, "I have packed up six, which will, I have no doubt, last you during your visit." On the sergeant's return, his wife remarked how stout he had grown; adding, at the same time, a hint, that he had complied with her request about the shirts. Her husband told her he had; but what was her astonishment on finding that, with his customary absence of mind, he had actually put one on over the other, and was at that moment perspiring under the influence of no less than six.

The following anecdote contains a lesson and example which deserves particularly to be impressed at the present time:—"A scarcity nearly approaching to famine prevailed in France, in 1741, the effect of the terrible frost in 1740. The Dutchess of Ventadour, who had, from her exemplary character, been appointed governess of the infant King, Louis XV. not only gave all her revenue, but borrowed besides 800,000 francs, to relieve the poor. Her steward, remonstrating that she passed all bounds of prudence, she mildly answered, "Let us give always, and even borrow while it is necessary to save the poor from death: we shall never want, neither I nor my family: in my station there is no great merit in trusting to Providence."

Liv. Merc.

When *Constantius* was chosen Emperor, he found several *Christians* in office, and he issued an edict requiring them to renounce their faith, or quit their places. Most of them gave up their offices, to preserve their consciences—but some *cringed* and renounced Christianity. When the Emperor had thus made full proof of their disposition and character, he removed all who thus basely complied with his supposed wishes, and retained the others, saying "that those who would desert or deny their divine master, would desert him, and were not worthy of his confidence."

The Wife & Cow.—An honest peasant, having settled in a little village, had, by his good conduct, gained the esteem of all his neighbors. He had the misfortune to lose his cow; he was much afflicted; and his wife took the loss so much to her heart, that she died soon after. This new trouble rendered the good man inconsolable, and he remained several months without going out of the house. His neighbors at last came to comfort him.

"My friend," said one of them, "the wife you have lost was certainly a very excellent woman; but she was not the only one. You are young, healthy, and understand your business very well—you may easily find another wife. I, for instance, have three daughters, and should be happy to have you for a son-in-law." Another offered him his sister, and a third his niece.

"Gracious Heaven!" exclaimed the unfortunate man, "what a country do I live in! my wife is dead, and you tell me that I may easily supply her place if I will accept your offers; but when the cow died, not one of you offered me another."

So little do we accustom ourselves to consider the effects of time, that things necessary and certain often surprise us like unexpected contingencies. We leave the beauty in her bloom, and after an absence of twenty years, wonder, at our return, to find her faded. We meet those whom we left children, and can scarcely persuade ourselves to treat them as men. The traveller visits in age, those countries through which he rambled in his youth, and hopes for merriment at the old place. The man of business is wearied with unsatisfactory prosperity, retires to the town of his nativity, and expects to play away his last years with the companions of his childhood, and recover youth in the fields where he was once young.

Johnson.

A peaceful conscience, honest thoughts, virtuous actions, and an indifference for casual events, are blessings without end or measure. This consummate state of felicity is only a submission to the dictate of right nature: the foundation of it is wisdom and virtue; the knowledge of what we ought to do, and the conformity of the will to that knowledge.

There is a little boy, named Wilmot, now living at Barrington, near Cambridge, England, who has six grandfathers, viz: his father's father, grandfather and great grandfather; and his mother's father, grandfather and great grandfather. What will those proud persons say to this, who pique themselves upon their *forefathers*.

A clergyman, (Rev. Mr. Van Home) of Montgomery county, N. Y. aged 62, married his *thousandth* couple on the 20th ult. One of the physicians of the same county, now in the prime of life, has been present at the birth of nearly *four thousand* children.

It is said, that whatever colour the leaves assume when visited by "chill November's surly blast," that color the bark of trees will produce when used as an article of dyestuff. So that the ladies in prosecuting the manufacture of domestic goods, can by going into the woods, select such colors, as are most agreeable to their fancy.

York Gaz.

Preservation of Apples.—The following observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:

"It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and lay them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from frost will admit, should be taken directly to close casks, and kept as dry as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability.—The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, putting them into dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, and thus preserves their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand; so that apples are kept dry, and all the mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just seperated from the twig."

DENTISTRY.

J. WALKER,

WILL stop at James Gourley's, in Gettysburg, on the 13th of *Nov. inst.*, and remain one week—where he will attend to the different operations in the line of his profession.

N. B. All orders punctually attended to. Those living at a distance, and wish J. W. to call at their houses, will send a line to the Post-Office, Gettysburg.

Nov. 7. 2t.

Administrator's SALE.

WILL be Sold, on *Friday the 8th day of December next*, at Public Sale, on the premises,

A FARM,

Late the Estate of *Charles Stewart*, deceased, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, containing

200 ACRES, more or less,

160 acres of which are cleared, the balance in Timber; sufficient Meadow.—The improvements are a

Log House and Barn,

and an Orchard.——The above property lies near Henry Myers' Mill, on Big Conowago, and adjoins lands of John Myers, Peter Doerdorff and others.——Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. M'Clellan, jr. *Adm.*

Nov. 7. ts

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws; and said Court has appointed *Tuesday the 26th of December next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Thomas Ehrhart.

Nov. 7. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOSEPH STEIGERS,

LATE of Berwick township, dec'd, and other persons concerned, that the Subscribers, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, jr. in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 6th of December next.*

Alexander Russell,
George Kerr,
Wm. M'Clellan, jr.

Nov. 7. 5t

THE

Harrisburg Chronicle

WILL be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature. It is the design of the Editor to furnish his readers, as they have heretofore been furnished, with an abstract of the Proceedings and Debates in the Two Houses of Assembly.

TERMS.

For the session, twice a week,	$1 50
Six months, including do.	2 00
Whole year,	3 00

But when four persons, or more, in the same neighborhood, desire it, four papers will be furnished in one packet, during the session, for $[illegible]. Less number than four, the full price.

HUGH HAMILTON.

Harrisburg, Nov. [illegible]